





## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,353 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	" H. I. Black.
"FATSHAN,"	2,260 "	" C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	" B. Branch.
"HEUNGSHAN,"	1,998 "	" R. D. Thomas.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), to P.M. (Saturday excepted).  
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).  
The S.S. "POWAN" will use the Wharf near the Central Market, other steamers will use the Coy's Wharf.

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.  
ALL PAYMENTS MUST BE MADE IN CASH.  
CHITS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN,"	1,651 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine.
"SUI-TAI,"	1,551 "	" G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons	Captain S. Bell Smith.
"NANNING,"	569 "	" Mackinson.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1907.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXCELLENT.

For further information apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS,  
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

## REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

## COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU,"	1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN,"	1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Sundays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.  
The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).  
Canton Agents:—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.  
For further particulars, please apply to—  
BARRETTO & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

## IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

## WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO. BARRETTO &amp; CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

## Hotel.

## KOWLOON HOTEL, HONGKONG.

## NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.  
The only First-Class Hotel in Kowloon.  
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.  
Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.  
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telephone Address:  
"CHEY" Hongkong,  
Telephone No. 14.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.  
Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.  
Billiards and Bowling Alleys.  
Moderate Terms and No Extras.  
Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN,  
Proprietor.

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (pipes and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 606, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Bonetts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG	"YORK" Capt. J. Randemann	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 19th Jan., 1908.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"ZIET" Capt. F. Prosch	About WEDNESDAY, 1st Jan., 1908.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. Minssen	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 2nd Jan., 1908.
SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of January, 1908.
EUROPE VIA PORTS OF CALL	"SACHSEN" Capt. Woltemat	About WEDNESDAY, Noon, 25th Dec., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

## MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1907.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half Dec.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Dec.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half Dec.	JAVA PORTS	First half Jan.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA PORTS	First half Jan.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half Jan.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Jan.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,  
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,  
Hongkong, 10th December, 1907.

## Dentistry.

## TSIN TING.

## LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consults for Free.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904.

## Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

## THE LATEST METHOD

of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1904.

## THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THE LOTTERIES.

## WHERE THE LINE IS DRAWN.

A representative *Ceylon* "M. Lader" saw the Hon. the Attorney-General to request some explanation of the present renewed campaign against race lotteries and club sweeps. The Hon. Mr. Walter Pereira pointed out that all lotteries were illegal in Ceylon. The safeguard of the Attorney-General's sanction prior to a prosecution was provided in order to enable the Police to distinguish between lotteries with an object which can be justified and those which have no such object. Recently there had been reason for action by the Police. The Government considered the question very carefully and the decision arrived at is that which is now being carried out in the Courts.

"What is the line of distinction drawn?" inquired the pressman.  
"The distinction drawn between Clubs which are proceeded against and those which are not is based upon the question: is the lottery carried on for private gain or in the interest of sport. If the former, the Government cannot encourage the continuance of a practice by which private gain is procured by illegal methods. Clubs which carry on lotteries in the interest of sport stand on a different footing, and the Government is not prepared to interfere with them."

Mr. Pereira has no special knowledge of any particular clubs, and was only guided by that broad line of distinction in sanctioning or disallowing a prosecution.  
More than that the Attorney-General was not disposed to say.

## VIOLINS AND FIDDLES.

A TENNESSEE DEFINITION OF THE DIFFERENCE IN FACT.

The violin is the aristocrat, the Patrician of musical instruments. The fiddle is the boss. The violin is an instrument of harmony; the fiddle is the voice of melody. The violin is played chiefly by men with piped names and long hair and women with specs. The fiddle is the instrument of the man who wears galls, and underclothes only in the winter time. The master of the violin is a virtuoso; the master of the fiddle is merely a mighty good fiddler. The instruments are very much alike from volume to falsetto. The difference is in the players. The violin leads the orchestra; the fiddle leads the dance. (Faganini, Joachim and Wieniawski were violinists; Rob Taylor is a fiddler. Arias are executed on the violin; tunes are played on the fiddle. Nocturnes are for the violin; the fiddle makes shindy music. The violin voices the music of Mendelssohn, Haydn, Verdi and other foreigners; the fiddle sings of "Old Zip Coon," "Natchez-under-the-hill," "Jenny Put the Kettle On," "Money Musk" and later productions, including old or young tune, song, hymn, lay, ballad, ditty or "piece," grave or gay, the melody, rhythm, single or syncopation of which appeals to the untutored but natural and susceptible ear, and that possesses the power to please and soothe, to arouse sympathy and tenderness, or to cause men to laugh, weep or fight. This is the power, the office of the fiddle. The violin is merely the fiddle's educated brother. The neighbours admire it for its learning and aristocratic bearing, but they think it puts on too many airs, and when they want fun they call for the fiddle—the instrument universal in the Land of the Plebeians.—*Nashville American*.

## IT IS SAID.

For her army on a war basis, Germany needs 1,000,000 horses. This is more than any other nation.

Switzerland, in proportion to its population, spends more on the relief of the poor than does any other country.

King Edward is an enthusiastic patron of the theatre and last season he witnessed the performance of thirty-one plays.

Unlike the men, the women of Italy are most industrious. When their household duties are done they knit.

Commercial travellers in Austria have secured a substantial increase in their salaries by combining and demanding it.

Egypt has an enormous number of small land owners, over a million people being proprietors of the ground they till.

The Kaiser believes in the old adage, "Early to bed," and woe betide any of his sons who may come in later than 10 o'clock.

Mme Patti can speak seven languages fluently, and knows every line of eighty operas. She is very fond of knitting.

The churches and other places of worship in London can accommodate nearly a million and a half people at the same time.

A sea trip is so good for certain people that they will gain many ounces in weight each day, even if they eat scarcely anything.

Wrestling is the national sport of Persia, and the tournaments held to decide championships rival our football matches in popularity.

Rome has recently adopted the "cocktail," the famous Yankee drink, and it is now almost as popular with Italians as with Americans.

During the last ten years as many people have lost their lives through the plague in India as have perished in all the wars since the time of Napoleon.

There are no grapes to equal those produced at Hazeledert, in Belgium. They are grown under glass, and the vineries are one of the sights of the place.

In Rio de Janeiro you may see women carrying on their heads pitchers of water full to the brim, and though they travel rough roads, they do not spill a drop.

The Duke of Argyll takes particular pride in an avenue of trees which adorns his grounds. Every tree has been planted by some distinguished person, and bears an inscription.

A Frenchman has at last discovered a reliable method of proying death. He injects a solution of fluoresceine into the body. If the blood is circulating, however feebly, the skin soon turns yellow.

Incurable towns in Germany householders are compelled by law to sort out their house dust. They have to provide three receptacles—one for ashes and sweepings, one for cooking refuse, and one for rags and paper. The rubbish is utilized by the town authorities.

Arrows.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

4-ROOMED HOUSES in GAT ROAD near the Race Course with easy access to the Lower Level Tramway. Rent very moderate. FLATS for Europeans in "WILD" DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147, Wauchai Road.  
Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH & SETH.  
Hongkong, 16th December, 1907.

## TO LET.

CROWNSNEST, Barker Road, unfurnished or partly furnished.  
Apply to—  
C. L. GORHAM,  
3, Pedder's Street,  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1907.

## TO LET.

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.  
HATHERLEIGH, Connaught Road.  
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.  
OFFICES in YORK BUILDINGS.  
GODDONS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.  
FLATS in MORTON KRAACH.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1907.

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1907.

## TO LET.

NO. 11, SEYMOUR ROAD.  
With possession from 1st December next.  
Apply to—  
THE COMPRADE DEPARTMENT, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Connaught Road Central.  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

## TO LET.

NO. 5, WOODLANDS TERRACE. An 8-ROOMED HOUSE, with Fine View of the Harbour.  
Moderate Rental.  
Apply to—  
P. M. N. DA SILVA,  
c/o Messrs. Guedes & Co.  
Hongkong, 19th December, 1907.

## TO LET.

NO. 38, CAINE ROAD.  
AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.  
No. 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
LEIGH & ORANGE,  
1, Des Vœux Road.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

## TO BE LET.

SUITABLE OFFICES, in No. 2, PEDDER STREET. Two very spacious, bright and airy Rooms. Rent moderate.  
Apply to—  
"Y. Z."  
c/o Hongkong Telegraph.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

## TO LET.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.  
ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.  
Apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
COMPRADORE,  
Barretto & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th October, 1907.

## Sole Agents for

## HUMBER CYCLES.

## TYPEWRITERS

## FOR

## HIRE, REPAIR &amp; SALE.

## TO CLEAR AT VERY MODERATE PRICE.

## REMINGTON,

## HAMMOND,

## BARLOCK.

## NEW CENTURY &amp; SUNTYPEWRITERS.

## MOTOR LAUNCHES and BOATS

## FOR HIRE AT BLAKE PIER,

DAY AND NIGHT PER HOUR .....\$2

## New Bicycles for Hire.

## NEW CYCLES FROM \$65 EACH. REPAIR TO MOTOR BOATS, CARS, and CYCLES UNDERTAKEN.

## DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

NO. 11, D'AGUILAR ST., KOWLOON.  
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.



## Intimations.

Powell's

GRAND

XMAS BAZAAR

NOW OPEN

TOYS

Powell's

Bazaar

ANIMALS

POWELL'S

BAZAAR

DOLLS

50 CENTS TO \$29.50 EACH.

POWELL'S

BAZAAR

GAMES

POWELL'S

BAZAAR

FANCY  
GOODSPOWELL'S  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

100, Hongkong, 27th Dec. 1907.

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

**TU. MORROW,**

the 21st December, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 9, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**JAPANESE CURIOS,**

Comprising:—

FINE CARVED IVORY CARVINGS, BRASS BUDDHAS, VASES, FLOWER POTS, SAIJUMA and CLOISONNE WARE, CARVED CHERRY WOOD TABLES, CHANDS, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAID PANELS, SILK-EMBROIDERED BED and TABLE COVERS, SCREENS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 19th December, 1907. [110]

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1907, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Causeway Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

**PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.**

No. of Sale.	Regulating Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1.	Adjoining Marine Lot No. 93.	N. 1/2. 150' 0" S. 1/2. 150' 0" E. 1/2. 150' 0" W. 1/2. 150' 0"	27,600	250	11,000
2.	Adjoining Marine Lot No. 93.	N. 1/2. 150' 0" S. 1/2. 150' 0" E. 1/2. 150' 0" W. 1/2. 150' 0"	27,600	250	11,000

Hongkong, 14th December, 1907. [109]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

**TUESDAY,**

the 24th December, 1907, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

**ENGLISH JEWELRY,**

Comprising:—

DIAMOND RINGS, GOLD CHAINS, BRACELETS, PINS, GOLD WATCHES, NECK CHAINS and FANCY GOODS;

ALSO

**MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,**

Comprising:—

NEW ENGLISH OVERCOATS, MACINTOSHES, HATS, SUITS OF CLOTHES, SEXTANTS, BINOCULARS, M. CROSCOPES, SHOOTING BOOTS, CLOCKS, BAROMETERS, GOLD CHRONOMETER by Arnold, SURVEYOR'S LEVEL, and VALUABLE SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RING.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 19th December, 1907. [1105]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Esq., to sell by

**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

**FRIDAY,**

the 27th December, 1907, at 11 A.M., within his residence, No. 1, The Albany,

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THE WHOLE OF HIS

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

## FIRST POPE TO INDIA.

On Saturday, July 6th, 1497, three small ships, carrying in all about 40 officers and men, set sail from the Tagus on a voyage of discovery down the west of Africa.

The expedition was under the command of one Vasco da Gama, of whom great things were expected. For he, almost alone amongst the navigators of his day and generation, held the opinion that by that route it was possible to reach the Indies and the Spice Islands of the East.

Starting with the assumption that the earth was round, and of flat—a by no means universally accepted belief in those days—he argued that he had only got to keep on sailing south until such time as he found himself clear of the southernmost extremity of Africa, and that then, by changing his course to the east, he would presently reach the coast that presumably lay on the farther side of that continent, and between it and India.

SO, THOUGHT DA GAMA.

But his opponents, and they were many, argued otherwise. He and his crews, they said, were going to utter and sure destruction in a "South Frigid Zone," where frightful tempests raged continually.

One result of these differences of opinion was that an immense amount of interest was taken in the venture by the Portuguese people, who swarmed into Lisbon in their tens of thousands to see the expedition start.

And brave sight it was they beheld. The ships, two of 120 tons each, and one of 75 tons, were gay with bunting; and their high pooped decks were thronged with armed men, the officers in burnished coats of mail, the men in leather jerkins with steel breastplates. Each ship carried a number of "bombards"—huge-moulted, stout cannons throwing huge stone balls. But the crews bore no firearms; only crossbows, spears, axes, swords, javelins, and boarding pikes.

From the three main topmasts flew

THREE ROYAL STANDARDS, purple silk, with gold blazoning. The three mizen-masts upbore the private scarlet flag of the Admiral; while on every one of the big square sails was the Cross of the Order of Christ, embroidered in crimson velvet.

Monks and friars in their quiet robes mingled amongst the sailors. And on the forecable of each ship were six men in iron. These latter were murderers who had been condemned to death. But their sentences had been altered to one hardly less terrible. They were to be set ashore alive amongst the savages and cannibals whom da Gama expected to meet. If their lives were spared, well and good; they could be taken aboard again, and the experiment repeated elsewhere. If, on the other hand, they were killed and eaten, well and good also; there was

ONE DESPERATE LESS

in the world, and the rest of the members of the expedition would be enabled to take warning in time, and thereby escape a similar fate. For five full months the vessels travelled south, being much delayed by contrary winds and by a region of calms—the modern " doldrums"—in the neighbourhood of the equator. At the end of that time da Gama, in pursuance of his plan, turned eastward.

It soon became apparent, however, that he had not made enough southing, for shortly after altering his course land was sighted dead ahead. They ran into an opening, which they called St. Helena Bay, and stayed there for a while to rest and recuperate. They also captured a native, who was gathering wild honey, and who was not unnaturally

FRIGHTENED NEARLY OUT OF HIS WITS.

He was, however, easily pacified by the present of a crimson cap and bells, together with a number of beads, and after having been regaled on board the flagship he departed into the bush. A day or two afterwards many other natives appeared, both men and women. The sailors started interfering with the latter; a fight was the result, and da Gama came to the conclusion that it was time a fresh start was made.

Accordingly, the ships stood out to sea once more, and, when cleared of the land, sailed south again. The weather grew colder and stormier, and the sailors grumbled ominously, believing now that they were at length about to enter that "South Frigid Zone," of which they had heard such terrible accounts. To quiet them da Gama altered his course to the eastward, and this time

HE CLEARED THE CAPE.

Of good hope, although he did not sight it. But the stormy weather continued; indeed, it grew worse. Six sailors were washed overboard from one ship and drowned, and four from another. One of the masts of the Saint Michael was carried away, killing and wounding a number of her crew. To add to their troubles, too, scurvy broke out.

This was the last straw. The disease was unknown in Europe at that time, and the crew regarded its advent amongst them as a direct visitation from Heaven, a punishment for their presumptuousness. They broke into open mutiny. Da Gama, they said, would have no return. If he did not they would throw him overboard, and themselves sail the ships back to Portugal.

Here was a dilemma, indeed. To give in to the demands of the mutineers meant utter ruin to them as well as to himself. To use force might, nay, probably would, only result in precipitating a catastrophe. Da Gama had recourse to a STRATAGEM.

He pretended to acquiesce to the views of the malcontents; but first, he explained, he must have the signatures of the ringleaders to a manifesto, a sort of round robin, setting forth the fact that in turning back he was acting under their orders.

After some deliberation they agreed to this, and presently they descended one at a time, into their commander's cabin in order to append their names to the document in question. They were promptly seized in the semi-darkness by da Gama, assisted by two of his loyal officers, and put in irons.

Then da Gama went on deck, arrayed in his full body armour, with his naked sword in his right hand, and in his left the King's Commission, blazoned on parchment and bearing at his feet the big red seal of Portugal. This document, he explained, gave him power of life and death, and he asked who disputed it. Naturally, none dared do so. Unwillingly, doubtless, but with feigned alacrity, the mutineers went back to their duties.

But da Gama was not yet satisfied. Indeed, his next action caused more dismay amongst the malcontents than all that had gone before.

Calling his officers together, he bade them deliver up to him their instruments of navigation—the astrolabes, their compasses, and so forth. Then, when he had them all in his possession, he

HURLED THEM INTO THE SEA,

exclaiming as he did so, "I need no compass, save God's, henceforth. He shall direct the ship's course."

"This may seem to us the act of a madman. But da Gama knew what he was about. Very probably he had other private instruments, of whose existence the others knew nothing. And, in any case, the astrolabes and compasses of those days were so rudely constructed as to be of little real use, a ship's course being largely determined by the stars, by the what is known in nautical phraseology as "dead reckoning," and by sheer luck.

Anyhow, scarcely had he pronounced the fateful words, when the weather moderated. The ship's course was thereupon changed first to the northward, and then to the westward, with the result that land was presently sighted. A party was set ashore on December 20th, Christ's natal day, for which reason they called it a newly discovered country "Natal."

The expedition brought up in the mouth of a "pleasant stream," which the men christened the "River of Mercy," but which is

NOW KNOWN AS THE TUGELA,

and there they remained for two months to recuperate and repair. The halt was not called before it was needed. More than seventy men were down with scurvy. And one of the ships, the Saint Michael, proved, on being careened, to be so rotten in places that the sailors were able to poke holes through her planking with their fingers. Da Gama, on his attention being drawn to this, ordered her to be broken up, and her sound timbers used for the repair of the other two ships, from which we may infer that they were in a not so very much better state.

Plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables, which they procured by barter from the natives, speedily worked wonders amongst the scurvy-stricken crews, and it was with stout hearts that the voyage was resumed. Mozambique was reached in March, but a very hostile reception awaited the adventurers. The Sheikh of the place first

TRIED TO WRECK THE SHIPS

by treachery, and then to capture them by open attack.

His plans were, however, frustrated, and da Gama sailed away up the coast, touching at several places for wood and water. At length the time came to strike east again, across the Indian Ocean to the wonders that lay beyond. A marble cross was set up at the furthest point north reached, and a solitary convict was left behind, doubtless much against his will, to "hold the country for Portugal."

Then the vessels were dressed with flags, trumpets were sounded, a solemn Te Deum was chanted, and the expedition sailed forth. Soon, however, the breeze died away. They were becalmed in the doldrums. Their water ran short, their meat turned putrid. As a result, the terrible scurvy reappeared, and with increased virulence. Four priests died of the malady during this stage of the journey, and of the "common people not a few."

In fact, the expedition was in about as bad a state as it is possible to conceive of when, on May 20th, 1498, it reached the port and harbour of Calicut, here.

THEY FOUND A CIVILISATION which, although differing in detail from that to which they were accustomed, was superior to it in everything save only the arts of war. The voyagers were amazed at the splendour of the buildings, the rich dresses of the wealthy merchants, the jewels of their womanhood, the aqueducts for irrigation purposes, and at much else of Oriental life and custom that they now beheld for the first time.

Naturally, da Gama was overjoyed. All that Columbus had expected to find, but had not found, he had discovered. Here, indeed, was the East of man's dreams, a land of gold and silver, of spices and silk, pearls and diamonds. To arms, Portugal! This was a prize worth fighting for!

MANY EXCITING ADVENTURES, which included the seizure by the King of Calicut, of da Gama himself, and the murder of many of his men, the ships got away on November 20th, having stayed exactly six months. The voyage home was marked by a series of exciting adventures, including a determined attack by a pirate flotilla of low rafts covered and disguised with branches of trees.

But the skill and daring of da Gama, was equal to all emergencies, and on September 18th, 1499, he cast anchor in the Tagus with fifty-five of his officers and men, all that remained alive of the 240 that had set out with him.

Thus was the East linked to the West and all Portugal west delicious with delight. To us, and to our sons for ever they said, shall these new lands constitute a noble heritage. They did not know that what Portugal sows Great Britain would reap.—"Pioneer's Weekly."

## NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Standard* against payment more than TEN CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph & Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Standard* against payment more than TEN CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph & Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Standard* against payment more than TEN CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph & Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Standard* against payment more than TEN CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph & Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Standard* against payment more than TEN CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph & Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Standard* against payment more than TEN CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph & Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Standard* against payment more than TEN CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph & Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Standard* against payment more than TEN CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph & Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Standard* against payment more than TEN CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph & Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Standard* against payment more than TEN CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph & Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Standard* against payment more than TEN CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph & Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Standard* against payment more than TEN CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph & Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Standard* against payment more than TEN CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph & Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Standard* against payment more than TEN CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph & Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Standard* against payment more than TEN CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

## Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of *SAINT-RAPHAEL* bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.


(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drome-France).

SOLE AGENTS: MESSRS. J. & C. Ho, Hongkong.



Intimation.  
  
**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

**THE GREAT POPULARITY**  
OF  
**Watson's E**

VERY OLD LIQUEUR  
**SCOTCH WHISKY**  
HAS BEEN ATTAINED BY ITS  
CONSISTENT EXCELLENCE  
OF  
QUALITY.

IT IS A  
**PURE MALT WHISKY**  
OF  
**GENUINE AGE**  
AND  
**FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.**

Per Case - - - \$15.00

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1907.

NOTICE.  
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not be responsible for any rejected MSs, nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible in Hongkong. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue in any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTHS.  
On December 13, 1907, at Shanghai, Mrs. R. S. KRAMER, of a son.  
On December 14, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of IVON TUXFORD, of a son.  
On December 14, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of J. SHERENHAMER, of a daughter.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**  
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1907.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET.

The splendid fleet of battleships, which has sailed for the Pacific, is out of all comparison the greatest fighting force which ever made a voyage of similar length under any flag. This is highly gratifying to the pride of the country, says an American contemporary, which remarks that it is hardly so gratifying to learn, however, that there is not a single vessel in the fleet which will carry a full complement of officers and men. On the average, each ship in the fleet will have 30 per cent. fewer officers than are carried on vessels of similar dimensions and equipment in the navy of every other power on earth. Watch and division officers on many of the great ships of the American navy today are youngsters but a few years from the naval academy; and other junior officers of like grade will be in charge of the engine rooms of the ships from time to time. On all the cruisers the same

conditions prevail to even a greater extent. Ensigns and midshipmen watch and division officers on vessels of this class, and on gunboats; and even of these young officers, there are fewer than are required for handling the ship. The experience is extremely valuable for these young officers, and they are theoretically well equipped for their work; but the contrast is amazing when it is considered that, on the other hand, the ship commanders, as a uniform rule, are many years older than officers of similar grades in all other navies. The simple truth is that Congress made provisions for a great navy long before it commenced to take steps to provide a sufficient number of officers for the ships which it was laying down. For years, a new vessel has been put in commission only by the expedient of laying up another vessel, in order to secure officers and men for the new ship. Of late years Congress has acted, and the number of yearly graduates from the naval academy is many times larger than it was in former days. The demand for officers has been so great that few classes have completed their full term of service at the academy before being ordered to sea. The service therefore presents its present anomalous condition, with old commanders and with young men of brief training and experience in the positions formerly held by officers of many years' service, and who are rapidly approaching command rank.

WHAT IS WHISKY?

The question, "What is Whisky?" which was asked, some time ago, in an English court of justice, is now exercising the minds of citizens of the United States, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It appears that, by a provision of the new pure food law, bottles containing whisky have to be labelled with a statement of the precise nature of the ingredients used in the manufacture of the liquor within. One can easily understand that this requirement is, as the report states, "greatly agitating the less reputable distillers." Wine, it has been well said, can be made from almost anything—even from grape juice; and as to spirits, well, the mere consumer had better drink in faith than endeavour to ascertain the infinite variety of the substances from which some form of fire-water can be extracted. Great, indeed, are the resources of modern science! If, however, the American law is enforced, and if it is honestly administered, there ought to be, at least, some guarantee that American whisky is not a by-product of saw-kraut, or slaw, or some other substance other than that from which that spirit is presumably derived.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE American Democratic Convention will be held on July 7.

INVITATIONS for the police smoking concert to be held at the Water Police Station on the 4th January, have been issued.

MR. Walker, president of the San Francisco Bank, has been arrested on a charge of forgery. The arrested man admits the truth of the accusation.

RIOTERS in the Hamgyong Province of Korea have murdered twenty more members of pro-Japanese societies. A special envoy from Korea reached Tokyo on 13th inst. The Korean Crown Prince was expected to reach Tokyo on 15th inst. The most elaborate reception has been arranged.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Sunday next, offerings will be made for church expenses and the Hongkong Church Missionary Association. The Chaplain, Rev. A. J. Stevens, will preach at the eleven o'clock service, and the Rev. G. A. Bunbury, principal of St. Paul's College, will preach in the evening, at 6 p.m.

ON Saturday evening Mr. Alfred H. Crook, of Queen's College, will give a lecture on the subject—"The Babyhood of the Earth," at the Y.M.C.A. It will be illustrated by 50 pictures showing phenomena of the earth's formation. On Sunday afternoon, at 1.30 o'clock, the Bishop of Victoria will give an address before a meeting of men.

A CURIOUS story comes from Shipley, near Bradford. A resident posted a letter addressed to Bingley, three miles away, but the Post Office authorities by some error sent it to the United States. It has now, after a month's delay, been returned, and the authorities demand 4d from the addressee to cover the cost of the letter's travels across the Atlantic.

THE C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Taming* arrived from Manila at noon to-day, carrying Pollard's Lilliputian Open Company. A pretty rough passage was experienced by the little people crossing the China Sea, but were none the less the merit of the youngsters upon landing to-day, it would appear that the rough time on the voyage has soon been forgotten.

THE municipalization of the Tokio electric tramways has been agreed upon at the price of Yen 72,500,000 subject to the consent of the Municipal Assembly and the Company's shareholders. The transfer will be made at the end of March. The Government is inclined to authorize the municipalization, as otherwise the financiers who are interested in the scheme threaten a panic at the end of the year.

The stream of coolie labour returning from Manchuria to Shanghai for the winter has hitherto largely depended upon the extramural railway line. The Japanese railway in South Manchuria is now intending to attract the coolies by reducing its fares.

A CURIOUS mirage reported by Dr. C. G. Knott was seen in South Africa by members of a cadet corps. On the 11th inst. of November, behind them, they saw about four miles off, apparently on the other side of the river, a recognizable image of the town itself.

CHAN CHEUNG KWONG, a coolie, residing at Yau-ma-tei, forced an entrance into the Hop Cheung match shop at Mongkok, yesterday afternoon, and stole a quantity of clothing, which he made into a bundle. As he was about to leave the premises he was pounced upon by one of the labourers occupying the match shop, who had been watching him all the time, and turned over to the police. This morning, he was brought before Mr. F. A. Hazland on a charge of theft, and sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and 100 s's stocks.

By kind permission of Major Hatch and Officers, the Band of the 12th Baluchis will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Kowloon Hotel, to-morrow, the 21st inst., from 7 to 10 p.m.:

March "Left Right".....Hunt  
Overture "The Bohemian Girl".....Halse  
Valse "Caresse".....Lambert  
Selection "Veronique".....Macbeth  
Serenade "Love in Idleness".....Macbeth  
Gavotte "The Orchid".....Macbeth  
Selection "The Orchid".....Macbeth  
Two-Step "Anona".....Gray  
God Save the King.

We learn that Sir Charles Ross, the inventor of the Ross rifle, has for some years been experimenting with a new bullet, which will fly straighter than those now in use, and with greater velocity. He has been enabled to carry the scheme of the subject a step further by securing a 2,000 feet velocity with a cartridge that will not wear the rifle out quickly. Two years ago he succeeded in getting up to 2,700 feet and over, and successful trials have since been made with the bullet in Europe and India. It is now being largely manufactured in Canada, and also for sporting rifles. Various powers are testing the cartridge, and at 1,000 yards range 53 degrees less elevation is required than with the British Service arm.

QUARREL yesterday between a coolie named Ku Yang, of 114, Des Voeux Road Central, and Lo Kwai, the cook of the steamer *China*, resulted in the arrest of the former and the removal to hospital of the latter for treatment. The trouble, we are given to understand, arose over the question of the right of the way. The cook, who "save" speaks "fitted" English, wanted the coolie to get out of his way in a crowded footpath along Queen's Road. The coolie refused, and put an end to the argument by cracking the cook over the cranium. With his head in a bandage the cook was able to be present at the Police Court this morning, to prosecute his assailant, who was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel W. Scott Macrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow, the 21st inst.:

March "The Sanguine Tones".....Eroll  
Valse "Yours Sincerely".....Crosby  
Selection "Rose of Castile".....Halse  
Song "The Moon".....Macbeth  
Overture "The March".....Macbeth  
Polka "The March".....Macbeth  
Selection "The March".....Macbeth  
Three Dances from Nell Gwynne.....Caryl  
(a) Country Dance.  
(b) Polka.  
(c) Merry March.  
God Bless the Prince of Wales.  
God Save the King.

THE *Manila Times* of 16th inst. says:—The entertainment committee of the Elks' Lodge for the production of the opera "Patience," presented a handsome watch Sunday afternoon to Mr. Alf Goulding. This was a testimonial from the Elks in recognition of Mr. Goulding's great assistance in the preparation of the coming opera which will be presented the latter part of January.

The inscription read:—  
Presented to  
Alf Goulding  
by the Manila Lodge of Elks.  
No. 761  
A remembrance of the opera  
"Patience."

In the presence of the entire cast of the opera, Mr. M. L. Stewart made the presentation with a few happy remarks. Mr. Goulding responded with many thanks, and predicted the greatest success for the Elks at the coming production.

SHORTLY after six o'clock this morning a *fohl* belonging to the Tung Fat Cheung shop, at 51, Macdonnell Road, Kowloon, became aware, by the sound of footsteps, that someone was in the shop. He turned over on his side and saw the shadow of a man disappearing through the back door. The *fohl* followed the man and came face to face with him in the lane. A jar of nut oil stood at his feet. Immediately he knew he had been found out the coolie took to his heels, but the cries of the *fohl* attracted an Indian coolie, who blocked his way. The coolie turned on the policeman so viciously that the latter was forced to draw his *baton* to defend himself. After a struggle the coolie, who gave the name of Hong Hoi Ki, was overpowered, and removed to the station. At the Police Court, this morning, he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and six months' stocks on the charge of theft. For assaulting the policeman he was fined \$50, with the option of a further term of a month's gaol.

ALLGUD FALSE FRIENDS.

A FORMER GOVERNMENT SERVANT INDICTED.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, a coolie, who was alleged to have been banished in November, 1906, and returned to the Colony shortly afterwards, joining the Government service, in whose employ he has been until his arrest some time last month, came up to answer a number of charges. The man, Yung Kwai, a pump attendant, Garden Road, was called upon to answer four charges of obtaining goods under false pretences; a charge of returning from banishment; and also a charge of failing to report himself to the police at the proper time, he being a ticket-of-leave man.

Inspector Ritchie appeared for the prosecution. Mr. O. D. Tunnah was for the defence. Before the case opened the police consented to withdraw the two last charges and to proceed only on the charges of false pretences.

Mr. Hazland—What are the particulars in this case?

Inspector Ritchie—On the 8th November last defendant went to a grocer's shop at 15, Wing Lok Street and obtained some rice and tigs. On the 10th he went to 7, Jubilee Street and there obtained some goods. On the 27th he also obtained from S. Ochrane Street some tigs.

Mr. Hazland—What were the false pretences?—The defendant represented himself as a "boy" employed at Murray Barracks. When he chose what he wanted at the shops he asked that a *fohl* be sent with him for the money. Arriving at the gate of the barracks he would tell the *fohl* that he was not allowed in the barracks and would take the stuff from the man, telling him to wait for payment. Defendant would then disappear. Evidence was then called.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

GUNLAYERS.

The examination of gunlayers will be continued at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday next, the 21st instant.

JOINED.

Mr. C. L. Maxwell joined the Troop on the 16th December, 1907, assigned Troop No. 53 and posted to the Troop.

ACCOUNTS.

It is requested that all accounts due to the Corps may be paid by the 28th instant, to allow all books to be closed by the 31st December, 1907.

STORES.

It is notified for information that no stores except ammunition will be issued between the 21st instant and Monday, the 5th January, 1908, on account of stock-taking.

GYMNASTIC CLASS.

Monday and Friday at 8.45 p.m.

If sufficient members desire it, there will be an extra attendance on Thursday at 6 p.m. Any members who desire this should send in their names to Corporal Hiden, the Gymnasium Secretary, and if sufficient names are received arrangements will be made for an instructor to attend at this time.

RIGHT HALF NO. 2 COMPANY.

The usual monthly shoot which should be held on 16th January, 1908, will be held at Tai Hang Rifle Range on Sunday, the 19th December, owing to the alteration of the date for church parade.

The first shoot for Subscription Cups 1907-8 will take place on 22nd instant.

A VICTORY. B. C. despatch of Nov. 19 says:

The steamer *Tartar*, of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Orient Service, was again in collision this morning. When leaving the Esquimalt dry dock, where she has been undergoing repairs in consequence of her recent collision with the steamer *Chimborazo*, the steamer fouled the British bark *Tug*, belonging to Alex. Mc Dermott and associates, which is lying at anchor in Esquimalt harbour. A strong squall was blowing when the dock was flooded and the gates opened, and as the *Tartar* emerged from the dock she backed toward the mouth of the harbour and started to back and fill to bring the vessel's bow around toward an anchorage. The heavy wind, meanwhile, carried her down on the ship *Tug*, and the port quarter of the *Tartar*, just abaft mid-ships, struck the bow of the *Tug*, carrying away the bowsprit and some of the bow gear of the sailing vessel. The outlying bow of the steamer on the port quarter was smashed and two davits broken, as well as some of the railing being wrecked and slanting carried away. Repairs can easily be effected and will not be expensive.

NASSIL is a native of Cairo. He resides at 34, Staunton Street. Yesterday Nassil worked to suit himself to-day he works for the Crown. According to the police Nassil has lived on his wits since he came to Hongkong a few months ago and has become so well known to the Chinese that, in the words of one officer, "he couldn't be trusted as far as he could be seen." At about six o'clock last evening Nassil called at a grocer's shop at 311, Des Voeux Road Central, and, leaving over the counter, handed the accountant a \$10 bill, at the same time calling for a pound of tobacco. This shop also carries on a business as money-changers and on the counter was a tray holding rolls of silver. While the accountant went in search of the tobacco Nassil picked up a roll of silver (\$5) from the tray and placed it into his pocket. When the accountant returned with the tobacco Nassil did not fault with it and wanted back his money. As he was leaving the shop a coolie who had seen Nassil remove the roll of money from the tray informed the shopkeeper, and he was arrested. Nassil went on his knees and begged to be forgiven. The shopkeeper was willing to for, at the matter, but Police-ma Taylor came on the scene and arrested the man. He was charged with theft at the Police Court, this morning, and sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

S.S. "CHEONG-SHING" IN A STORM.

The s.s. *Cheong-shing* which arrived in port to-day experienced an exceedingly rough passage on her last trip to the North. It was indeed the worst in the history of this ship. She left Canton on the 27th ult., at 1.55 a.m., and proceeded to Hongkong, where she took in 300 tons of coal and general cargo. The vessel left the following day at dawn. Owing to a very strong monsoon, she had to steer through the inside passage. As far as at Brecker Point, the vessel was exposed to a very high head sea and the full force of the monsoon. Taking advantage of the shelter afforded by the small rocks and islets, she managed to fight her way as far as Chapel Island light. When off the latter, however, the wind became so fierce that she made no headway. From Chapel Island to Dodd Island, only 10 miles away, took over 5 hours to accomplish. From Dodd Island the coast was hugged until Ping Hai Bay was reached; but in the afternoon of the 30th. The crew dropped anchor in this bay till daylight. Ping Hai Bay is half way between Hongkong and Shanghai. The steamer then proceeded on her course through the Hai Tan straits. Halfway through the latter, the wind became northerly. Hugging the coast, she got as far as Tong Tin Island. From Tong Tin to N.F. Promontory there was a moderate northerly wind and not too rough a sea. After leaving N.F. Promontory, she ran into a heavy snow-storm, accompanied by violent squalls. The wind then veered to north-west, and the weather became intensely cold. From Hooki light to Taku Bar, that is, right through the Gulf, it started again blowing a most violent south-west gale. The Bar was reached on the 5th, at 9.30 p.m. There was only drift ice at the bar and river approaches. It was too rough for the pilot boat to come alongside. They therefore had to wait until next morning when Captain Stavert went on board. No difficulty was experienced in coming to the Bund. The *Cheong-shing* will call at Shanghai this time, on her return journey to Hongkong. — *China Times*.

H. H. WU TING-FANG.

In about two weeks' time H. H. Wu Ting-fang will be leaving the capital on his way back to the United States where he again goes as the Chinese Ambassador. When he returned from there some three or four years ago, great expectations were built on the influence for good he would undoubtedly be in Peking, where the whole air hummed and throbbed with talk of reform. He was to re-organise the Government and codify the laws. As one of the ablest men in China and fresh from the progressive influences of the busy West he was looked to by Chinese and foreigners alike as the saviour of his country. We all know how bitterly disappointed Wu and his admirers were. Every proposal he brought forward was "smashed to smithereens" against the brick wall of conservative opposition, and at last in disgust and despair Wu Ting-fang accepted a small provincial position rather than be set at naught by his unenlightened colleagues in Peking.

Wu Ting-fang is a man of exceptional parts and a man of whom intellectually any nation might be proud. He is an English barrister and a man of shrewd observation and decisive action. He is a man who if he had the chance would be an able leader of men, and given a free hand and under the circumstances it is the best thing that can be done in the interests of the country and China's foreign relations generally, that he has been persuaded to accept the responsible post to Washington. It will be remembered that it was Wu Ting-fang who saved the situation when Europe was breathless with grief and dismay over the supposed massacre of the Legations in Peking, by getting a cypher telegram through to the Viceroy at Vuchang, who in turn got it through to Peking and obtained an answering message from the American Minister, which set at rest the worst alarms. Wu will be welcomed in the States where he is understood, and though it is known he will countenance no injustice to his people, it is also realised that he has knowledge and judgment to discriminate between fancied and actual wrongs. Of all Chinese officials he is one of the most capable of forming a just and equitable estimation of international rights.— *P. & T. Times*.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 20th at 12.20 p.m.—The barometer has risen slightly over the Philippines and at the other stations around the China Sea. The depression situated to the S. of Luzon yesterday, appears to exist this morning as a diffused area of low pressure lying over the S. Philippines and adjacent waters.

The depression in the North is moving Eastwards to the North of Shanghai, and a rapid decrease of pressure has taken place over N. China. The anti-cyclonic area remains over the Upper Yangtze.

Strong N. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and hard N. and N.E. gales over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 1 a.m. 10.40, 0.00 inch.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N. winds, strong, fine.  
2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.  
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.  
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Taiwan, same as No. 1.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

PALACE HOTEL SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

CHARTERED BANK AND "HERALD" ROOFS CAUGHT FIRE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th December, 2.40 p.m.

A fire broke out at the Palace Hotel at noon to-day, but was promptly extinguished with only slight damage to the building.

The roofs of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and of the *North China Herald* offices also caught fire. The flames were put out before any damage was done.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

To-morrow night (Saturday) the above company make the bow once more to a Hongkong audience after an absence of three years. Here is an extract from the *Wimpy Telegram* of the 23rd of December last, which shows the favourable opinions entertained of the combination by the people of the Canadian city:—"The talented little artists comprising this unique organisation have so ingratiated themselves into the affections of the people of that city during their four weeks' engagement here that it was with positive regret, and even sorrow, that their admirers saw them shut from view by the final curtain on Saturday. The climax came when the whole of the young voices rang out with true British patriotism in 'God Save the King.' Never was the National Anthem sung with more fervour than by these young Australians, and it stirred a kindred feeling in the hearts of the big audience present. For four weeks they attracted crowded houses, and gave definite satisfaction, not only to the young folk of the city, but to the big folks, and the wise folks too. They need have no fear as to the cordiality of their welcome should they return to Winnipeg at any future time." "The Belle of New York" has been selected to open the coming season. The Box Plan is at the Robinson-Paiso Company.

CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER & HONGKONG POLICE.

This match will take place on the ground of the latter Club on Saturday next at 2.15 p.m. The following will represent the C. C. Club:—L. E. Lammar (capt.), M. E. Ager, R. Bass, A. O. Brown, J. D. Kinnaird, L. A. Rose, E. Irving, R. Panton, Dr. F. H. Kew, G. Evans, and J. H. Ruttojos.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pla.	Per-centage.
Craigengower	6	4	2	0	2	33.33
R. G. A.	6	4	2	0	2	33.33
Departmental Corps	6	3	3	0	0	—
Telegraphs	5	3	2	0	1	20.00
3rd Middlesex	5	3	2	0	1	20.00
Civil Service	5	2	1	2	1	33.33
Hongkong Police	7	4	0	—	—	14.8
Kowloon	5	1	3	—	—	50.00
Hongkong "A"	5	0	4	—	—	100.00

a win=1 point.

a draw=0 point.

a loss=—1 point.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

The following will represent the H. K. C. C. "A" on the Club ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m. sharp, the opponents being Army Staff:—A. A. Claxton, J. H. Chalmers, A. M. David, E. A. Fowler, T. C. Gray, P. J. Jacks, S. S. Logan, Capt. Krickenberg, Capt. Stanger, Leathers, H. H. Taylor, and J. W. Taylor.

CRICKET CLUB DANCE.

In case any of our readers have so far forgotten to get a ticket for the dance to-night at the City Hall at 9.30 p.m., they are reminded that they are to be obtained at the door; price \$5 each.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

German (*Sachsen*) 24th inst.

Indian (*Pookank*) 24th inst.

Australian (*Tatung*) 27th inst.

Indian (*Laisang*) 29th inst.

Australian (*Chinglu*) 3rd prox.

The Boston S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Kumert* left Seattle on 19th inst. for Japan and China Ports.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Sergovia* left Shanghai on 20th inst. a.m., and may be expected here on 23rd inst. a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Waldemar* left Sydney on 18th inst. 10 a.m. and may be expected here on 8th prox.

The T. K. K. s.s. *Hongkong* will be due at this port on 23rd inst. 6 a.m. Shanghai, and will sail on the same day for Manila.

The T. K. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Pookank* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 17th inst. 6 p.m., and may be expected here on 24th inst.



## Telegrams.

[Reuter's.]

## Labour in the United States.

London, 18th December.  
Mr. Compers, president of the Federation of Labour, speaking at a banquet of the Civic Federation, notified employers that workmen will not consent to any reduction of wages as a result of the money panic, for which they are not responsible.

Later.

## Austria-Hungary.

In the Budapest Diet, the Premier described a resolution passed by the Reichsrath on the 16th instant, calling on Hungary to deal justly with the various nationalities, as an offer for which Hungary must receive satisfaction from the Vienna Reichsrath.

The Premier said that the Government declined to carry out the resolution and begged the House to abstain from meddling in Hungarian affairs.

## Wireless Telephony.

A wireless telephonic message was transmitted from Berlin to Copenhagen yesterday.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

A New York dispatch of 22nd ult. says:—In a speech issued with bitterness, President R. P. Schwerin, of the Pacific Mail Steamship line, to-day assailed the government's attitude toward shipping on the Pacific, and declared that the present policy had failed to drive the American flag from the Pacific as well as from the Atlantic. His line, he said, was losing money as a result of the operations of the interstate commerce commission, and he intimated that the company would not ask for a renewal of its fifty-year charter, which expires on April 15 next, but would instead retire from the steamship transportation business.

Foreign rivals, who could change their rates at will, had piled up \$3,000,000 in assets he said, while the American line, so-called to give thirty days' notice of a new passenger rate, was dropping between \$1,000,000 and \$1,200,000 in hopeless competition.

Mr. Schwerin was a guest at the dinner at the Waldorf of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He said he felt it incumbent upon him to tell the truth about what he termed "the most deplorable state of affairs in American shipping."

He referred to the liberal subsidies which are granted on the Pacific to British, German and Japanese vessels, and stated that two magnificent vessels were to be added to one Japanese line, which has already increased its fleet by three additional ships in comparatively recent times.

## WEST RIVER PATROL.

On a recent journey through the Canton delta, writes the Far East correspondent of the N. C. D. News, I had in many ways opportunity of seeing that the work of policing the West River and its branches by British vessels is being carried out with thoroughness. A steam-tug, native, but flying the British flag, on which I happened to be a passenger, was boarded by two officers of H.M.S. Fame at Kunchuk. The ship's papers were carefully examined, and when the necessary authorization for the carrying of firearms was not forthcoming, the captain was informed that he would be reported to Canton. In subsequent conversation he expressed a characteristically Chinese surprise that the new regulations, of which he had had adequate notice, were being really carried out. Nevertheless he seemed more than pleased at the new régime. "The British ships are going to protect us," the Chinese could not but be the burden of his comment. This would seem to be the prevailing attitude of those directly concerned, in spite of any so-called patriotic protests in more distant parts.

## UNREST IN KWANGSI.

When Yufushan, one of Chinankuan, Kwangsi, were in possession of the bandits, we issued an Imperial Decree to hand Chang Ming-chi, this "vermin" of Kwangsi, to the Board concerned to be strictly dealt with and, at the same time, we wired to the local Governor to despatch troops by various routes and recover the forts. Then we received successively telegraphic reports of the said Governor of the restoration of the forts and We have granted Lieutenant Colonel Lu Yang-ting, who recaptured the forts, the title of *Patul* and also granted a certain sum of money to his officers and men so as to encourage them and We have ordered the authorities to report upon the affairs minutely. Now the Viceroy of Liangkwan, Chang Jen-chun, has sent in a telegraphic report in the matter. According to the same over one thousand bandits occupied the forts and the arms and ammunition there were very strong and Yufushan is a steep hill and it was difficult to attack. However, Lung Chikwang and Lu Yang-ting with their troops had fought hard in an attack for several days and nights, and killed many of the bandits and captured many arms and on the 11th December, the forts had been completely recaptured. The success was quite prompt, which deserves our admiration. Therefore, We hereby grant Lung Chikwang, who holds a brevet official rank of the second grade, and the acting Taoist of Tsungling, San Hsiang, and the Taoist of Tsokiang, the red button of the 1st rank. Lieutenant Colonel Lu Yang-ting, who holds the brevet rank of Colonel, is hereby appointed an expectant Brigadier-General. Then follow in my other officials who had been meritorious in the engagement and are duly rewarded by the Government.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## PREFERENCE TO ENGLISH-SPEAKING CHINESE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th December.  
H. P. Viceroy Chang has received Imperial instructions to recommend those high officials who are now serving under him and who are able to speak the English language to the Throne for selection for the appointment of Admiral to the province of Kwangtung.

## A FRENCH OFFER.

A Peking telegram states that the French Minister at the Capital has submitted a common call to the Waiwupu suggesting that the French Government should despatch troops to quell the rising in the prefectures of Yumchow and Limchow.

## FIRE.

At 9 o'clock last evening an outbreak of fire occurred on the city side of the river in Yun-On Street, in the western suburb, in a Chinese drug store. Fortunately the fire was put out before it spread to the adjoining buildings.

## VICEROYAL INSPECTION.

On the 18th instant, H.E. the Viceroy will proceed to Intong to make an inspection of the Military II tracks here, and to watch the troops go through their gunnery practice.

## WU TING-FANG.

H.E. Wu Ting-fang, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to the United States of America, Mexico and Peru and Spain, will leave Shanghai on the 19th day of the 11th moon on board the S.S. Korea for America to take up his new appointment.

## WINTER SOLISTICE.

H.E. the Viceroy has issued a notification instructing all subordinate officials to prevent themselves at the Imperial Temple on the 22nd inst., to offer their respects before the Imperial Tablet on the occasion of the winter solstice.

## RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

## M. SHIPOFF'S MISSION.

Among the passengers who arrived in Shanghai on Saturday morning by the *Prins Regent Luitpold*, reports the N. C. D. News of 18th inst., was M. Shipoff, the Russian financial expert, coming from Japan, who has been engaged for some months in travelling through Siberia and the Far East to examine and report on the general financial and commercial situation with a view to future developments. M. Shipoff accompanied Count Witte to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in the capacity of financial expert, at the time of the peace negotiations with Japan and was immediately afterwards appointed Finance Minister in Count Witte's administration.

M. Shipoff left St. Petersburg towards the end of August and travelled to Harbin, stopping en route at one or two places in Siberia. Thence he went to Khabarovsk and Vladivostok, crossed over to Tsouru and went to Tientsin where he was received by the Emperor, and after visiting the most important industrial and commercial centres of Japan, has come on to Shanghai. From here he will go, as soon as there is a train to Hankow to take the train for Peking, where he purposes to make a stay of some duration before returning to St. Petersburg.

Of the general condition of affairs in Northern Manchuria as he saw it, and also of the South as he heard of it from trustworthy informants, it is understood that M. Shipoff does not take a very hopeful view at present, although he admits that there are already signs of slight improvement and that the future is not without possibilities. The Sung-ri Plain surrounding Harbin is undoubtedly rich from an agricultural point of view. It is a good grain-growing country, and the position of Harbin upon a useful river which is crossed by a flourishing railway appears to be almost ideal. What is necessary is patience, the restoration of order and more men in the country which is sparsely populated and ill-developed. The situation at Vladivostok, according to M. Shipoff, practically repeats that in Harbin. The present general tightness of money and weakness of trade which are felt more or less all over the world, are having a heavy effect on Northern Manchuria; for while all the financial operations of the world are so much interwoven the new countries are naturally far more susceptible to these crises than the old. It may be remarked that M. Shipoff's views coincide both with the future which other observers have designed for Harbin as the centre of one of the granaries of the East, and with the colonial policy of the Russian Government, which is understood to be offering free farms to colonists in Manchuria, particularly in soldiers who served in the Far East.

M. Shipoff's reception in Japan was most cordial throughout and marked by numerous receptions. He was amazed at the energy of the Japanese, at the number of new enterprises which are observed in every town. But he could not fail to see that Japan was evidently in need of money and thereby hampered in her development.

With regard to the precise duties which call him to Peking we understand that M. Shipoff is partially guided by the fact that the great bulk of Manchurian trade is in the hands of Chinese. But he states positively that his mission is not in any way diplomatic or political. In conclusion, for those who are interested in the internal development of Russia it is worth mentioning that at the same time as M. Shipoff left St. Petersburg for the Far East, M. Vilsonoff, the Russian Minister of Trade and Commerce, started on a similar mission in the Ural district. It is clear that the richest somewhat dormant resources of the Russian Empire are not to be neglected by its administration.

## THE OPIUM CONTROVERSY.

## EXTRAORDINARY AMOUNT OF EXAGGERATION.

The most unfortunate feature about the whole of the opium controversy is the extraordinary amount of exaggeration, intentional or unintentional, which the case against the use of that commodity is covered. To most persons who have never taken the trouble to look into the matter personally, and we regret to some who have done so, but have allowed their clearest vision to be somewhat obscured by personal prejudice, it is sufficient only to mention the two words "opium den" to disclose the whole enormity of a debasing business. But in Singapore at least and the Native States possibly the opium "den" is about the most prosaic and uninteresting place one could conceive. There is about it none of the meretricious glare which may be justly described as one of the attributes and attractions of the gin palace at home. There is in an opium den no more, and in most cases far less, than there is in an ordinary Chinese kadal, and there is not the slightest attempt to hide the shop or its occupants or surroundings, from the general view of the public or the keeper of the law. In fact there is no romance and extraordinarily little that is objectionable about the place, and people who use the word "den" to describe the ordinary licensed opium shop of these Settlements, are deliberately playing upon the credulity and ignorance of those persons, who have no personal knowledge of the subject. But it is not of this word in particular we wish to write, it is of another species of exaggeration, of which we note a recent example. We assume it is exaggeration, because it fails to tally at all with either figures or even popular ideas, and we assume this exaggeration is unintentional because we know Mr. Horley to be a good and earnest man. But if he is correctly reported either he is unintentionally exaggerating, or else the opium question in the Native States has reached a stage at which it needs only a few more months for it to be no longer a problem for our rulers, but a dead and forgotten thing.

In the recent meeting at Kuala Lumpur addressed by Mr. Laidlaw, Mr. Horley is reported as having said that "over 200,000 people had applied for the opium cure." Now we shall not be far wrong in asserting that the opium question is practically a Chinese question. Other races do not to any material extent participate in it at all. We may therefore assume that it was meant to imply that over 200,000 Chinese had already applied for the drug. This is particularly interesting because we find that the Chinese population in the whole of the F.M.S. may be estimated (1927) roughly at 327,000. If these we have to deduct all or nearly all females, as not many women appear to smoke, and presumably all males below fifteen; and we think it would be fair to deduct the odd 27,000 as being represented by those females and children. We have then the fact that two-thirds of the Chinese population of the F.M.S. have applied for the antidote. We are more than interested to learn it and if there is any virtue in the cure the only action necessary in this matter is to sit still and let it finish the work it has already well begun. It may be argued that some of the applicants have gone away empty, and that some have come from outside the Native States, but allowing that only half the Chinese population of the States has applied for this cure, it seems hardly necessary to do more than appeal for subscriptions amongst the Chinese and Europeans interested to keep up a supply of the medicine. It has been alleged that the worst feature of opium is that it, so destroys the will power that persons are driven to continue it against their inclinations, and never the craving comes on, and this is given as the reason why the Chinese cannot be expected to cure the habit by themselves giving it up. But it has also been claimed that this drug will take away the craving after a certain period of treatment, and we may reasonably presume that if the craving has departed the will power might be exercised to prevent these people, who are so desperately eager to cure themselves of the habit, from once more falling from grace.

We say this seems a reasonable and logical assumption, and if so we are particularly interested to learn that the Chinese in no large number are already far on the high road to recovery from the habit, but we regret to say that to the ordinary student of the question it will appear either that the cure has been wondrously over-rated, or else the figures form once more one of those unintentional flights of fancy which the zealot in his enthusiasm is apt to accept without troubling to analyse to any degree. There are other references in this speech which do not appear to us quite as clear as they might be. Thus we are told "No steps had been taken by the farms (in Selangor) to abolish the traffic, but instead they had gone on increasing and increasing the opium den, and at the present time go wherever they would, even in the thickest recesses of the jungle, and they would certainly find an opium den." We are again at a loss. We have not a very intimate acquaintance with Selangor and the recesses of its jungles, but it has always been our belief that there are no farms in Selangor except on the coast, and we do not believe that Government, which itself collects the duty on opium everywhere else, would allow a coast farmer to penetrate into the recesses of the State in the heart-rendering way Mr. Horley depicts. This speaker also stated that "every sensible Chinaman was down on it." Now here again is a statement which is utterly untrue in itself because we know one or two of our own knowledge who are not "down on it," and doubtless there are others. It may be asserted that these statements are true in their general sense. This is all very well, but here, but these matters filter home, they are permitted to lose poignancy in that filtration, and they are served up to innocent home audiences as solid and uncontroverted fact. The Anti-Opium party may have a strong Chinese following behind them, they may be engaged in what they at least deem to be an extremely wise and good campaign, but we venture to think they would carry more weight, and perhaps more conversions amongst their opponents, if they weighed the statements more carefully, and did not state as facts things which are not facts.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

—MENU—  
SATURDAY, December 21st, 1927.

## DINNER.

HORS D'OEUVRES.  
Caviare and Olive Croquettes.  
SOUP.  
Clear Windsor.  
FISH.  
Boiled Fish and Butter Sauce.  
ENTREES.  
Pigeon Farce and Green Peas.  
Stewed Sweetbreads and Tomatoes.  
Chicken Liver and Ham Patties.  
CURRY.  
Sicabob.  
JOINTS, &c.  
Roast / Australian Saddle of Mutton and R. d.  
Current Jelly.  
Roast Capon and Brand-Sauce.  
Boiled Cal's Head and Piquante Sauce.  
Cold Corred Brisket of Beef and Macedonian Salad.  
SWEETS.  
Toast Pudding.  
Tippu Cake.  
Strawberry Ice Cream and Finger Cakes.  
Cheese Biscuits.  
DESSERT.  
Coffee. Fruits. [1107]

## KOWLOON HOTEL.

DINNER.  
SATURDAY, 21st December, 1927.

HORS D'OEUVRES.  
Beefy Sandwiches.  
Celery. Lettuce.

SOUP.  
Puree of Turnips à la Crécy.

FISH.  
Fried Oysters à l'Américaine.

ENTREES.  
Marrow Patties.  
Venison Steak and Currant Jelly.

CURRY.  
Chicken.

RELISHES.  
Boiled Corned Pork and Cabbage.

ALAO.  
Chicken à l'annaise.

ROAST.  
Sirloin of Veal with Dressing.  
Pheasant and Bread Sauce.

VEGETABLES.  
Cauliflower and Cream Sauce.  
Green Peas. Stuffed Brinjals.  
Boiled and Roast Potatoes.

SWEETS.  
Souffle of Raspberries.  
Apple Pie. Pear Pie.  
Cakes of Sorts. V. mill. Jelly.  
Cheese and Biscuits.

DESSERT.  
Apples, Pomegranates, &c., &c.  
Café Noir. [1108]

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## CITY HALL.

COMMENCING:

To-morrow (Saturday) Evening, Dec. 21st.

RETURN OF THE FAVOURITE

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIAN OPERA CO.

Mr. C. POLLARD and Mrs. N. CHESTER, SOLE OWNERS.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), MONDAY and TUESDAY, 21st, 22nd and 24th December.

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

NO PERFORMANCE ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, 26th, 27th and 28th December.

"IN TOWN."

Late Trains to the Peak 15 minutes after each performance.

PRICES: \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.

BOX PLAN AT THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. [1102]

## FLOUR FOR THE FAR EAST.

## WHEAT SHORT IN THE ORIENT.

There never was a time, according to Seattle's flour manufacturers and grain shippers, when the prospects for an unprecedented trade in those commodities were as bright as at the present, although the tone of the local market is dull.

Dull as the market is, and although there is almost a total lack of new business, millers here are confident that wheat from the state of Washington will soon be an absolute necessity in other parts of the world, and that under this demand wheat prices will be strongly maintained.

The crucial point, according to flour and grain men this year was Australia. The export supply of that country was expected to determine, more than in the past, the trend of the market here. The harvest is now far enough advanced to make it certain that Australia will have but little wheat for export, and that the flour markets of the Pacific usually supplied by Australian wheat to the complete exclusion of flour and grain from almost every other part of the world, will have to be supplied either from the United States or from Argentina. Washington wheat and flour can be placed in Hongkong, Manila and Africa as cheap as that from any other country. The Indian crop is short, and the supposition is that that country will have barely enough grain for its own consumption. Under these circumstances local millers and exporters feel confident that sooner or later a flood of new business will begin to pour into the Northwest.

## WHEAT SHORT IN THE ORIENT.

Speaking of the outlook for new flour and grain business, L. P. Baumann, manager of the flour department of the Centennial Mill Company, said recently: "From both confidential and government dispatches received here, we are quite satisfied that neither Australia nor India will be in a position to export wheat this winter. This will throw the demand for flour on wheat upon the United States and Argentina, where the full extent of the crop is not yet definitely known, although it is commonly supposed that the yield will be large. By reason of our geographical position, the deficit in the Orient should be filled from the Northwest. I believe that later on our flour will again find a market in Manila, which has been dominated by Australia for several years. I believe that our flour will be marketed also in Hongkong, although considerable Australian flour has been sold there earlier in the season, which will have to be delivered. Japan is reported to have a fair crop of wheat and may not need much grain."

It is still a little too early to look for much new business. China will probably wait until after its New Year, which is about the first of January. Settlements are usually made at that time in China, and it is customary for merchants to let their stocks run down.

## PRICES HIGHER THIS YEAR.

Last year's trade in China was in a sense normal, and in some instances more flour was purchased than was actually needed. This year high prices of wheat here have necessitated an enormous increase in the cost of flour there. There has been a depreciation in the Chinese money, which amounts to a still further cost in commodities. Flour in China is \$3 a barrel higher in Mexican money than last year, or \$10 in our money. The crop of

millers, which is used as a breadstuff, is reported large this year and may, to a certain extent, take the place of high priced flour.

"Although little business is passing here in the Northwest, the wheat market appears to be strong. Conditions abroad compel it to be so. Wheat is nominally worth 85 cents a bushel on the coast. On that basis the farmer would get but 75 cents, which is not enough under the circumstances."

T. A. Frantiol, grain broker and exporter, said: "The wheat market, as far as the actual movement of grain is concerned, is unusually active. The grain receipts at Sound terminals demonstrate that the crop is moving out of the country very rapidly. Little wheat is being taken by the exporters, especially from the farmers in the country. Warehousemen carrying wheat are unloading in some instances. The time, however, is not far off when buying on a general scale will have to be resumed. We have the wheat; the Orient or Europe needs it. They have money and will have to buy the grain."

## LULL DUE TO BEAR MOVEMENT.

"The present lull in buying operations looks more or less like the result of concerted action on the part of European buyers, who are taking advantage of the situation and hoping to force the market down before taking on new grain. The decline at Liverpool, in the face of a world-wide shortage of wheat, would indicate that something was wrong somewhere. Ordinarily this market is almost absolutely dependent upon Liverpool, but with a short grain crop in Australia, India and China the Northwest will be less dependent upon the English market than has ever been known. Up to now exporters have set the price of wheat and millers have had to pay export prices for their grain, and have in many cases exported the grain, without grinding it."

"The circumstances all make for the greatest movement of grain ever seen in the Northwest. The farmers are in excellent financial condition and are anxious to get the grain out of the country. They do not need the money, and many are forwarding their grain here to be handled on a commission basis. Dealers on this end are paying the freight and making returns as soon as possible. Dealers, however, do not really care to buy. The wheat market is firm, although nominal. Eighty-five cents is a fair quotation for wheat on track at Seattle."

## MARKET IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

C. A. Peelow, manager of the Hammond Milling Company, said: "The whole trouble in a nutshell is that in this part of the country we have always done business on a cash basis. Now that we are forced to do a credit business as is done in other parts of the world, we are a little awkward about it and in many cases do not like the system. Farmers have always been paid cash, and it was not to be expected that the entire business system could be rearranged in a day. The market is in excellent condition. In fact, there is no community, except it be cotton or potatoes or other necessities, that must be in as active demand. The world has but so much wheat. This year the crop is short. We have a big surplus in the Northwest and there will be a good market for it."

"Business at present has not the same old snap, but comes hard. This, however, I take to be but a result of the new way of doing business. We will soon get used to it. There is no question at all that there will be a strong demand for our wheat before many weeks. It is immaterial whether we sell wheat or flour, the result is the same. The important point is that the old world demands that we extend credit. There is no reason why we should not do this, but in doing so we must be given the support of our bankers. The plan worked out last week will go a long way toward accomplishing this result."

## Intimations.



THE

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LD.

INVITE INSPECTION

OF

NEW STOCK

OF

Steinway,

Bechstein,

Russell,

Krauss,

Romhildt,

Werner, &amp; Co.

GRANDS &amp; UPRIGHTS

BUILT UNDER OUR PERSONAL SUPERVISION

EMBROIDING 30 YEARS' LOCAL

EXPERIENCE.



Hongkong, 5th December, 1927.

[12]

XMAS AND

NEW YEAR

HAMPERS.

(FROM \$15.00 AND UPWARDS).

HAMPERS

CONTAINING 12 BOTTLES

OF THE

CHOICEST WINES, SPIRITS,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

We invite you to call at our Office and make your own selection from our extensive stock in all Lines of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Cigars, &c.

H. PRICE &amp; Co., Ltd.,

WINE, SPIRIT AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 135.

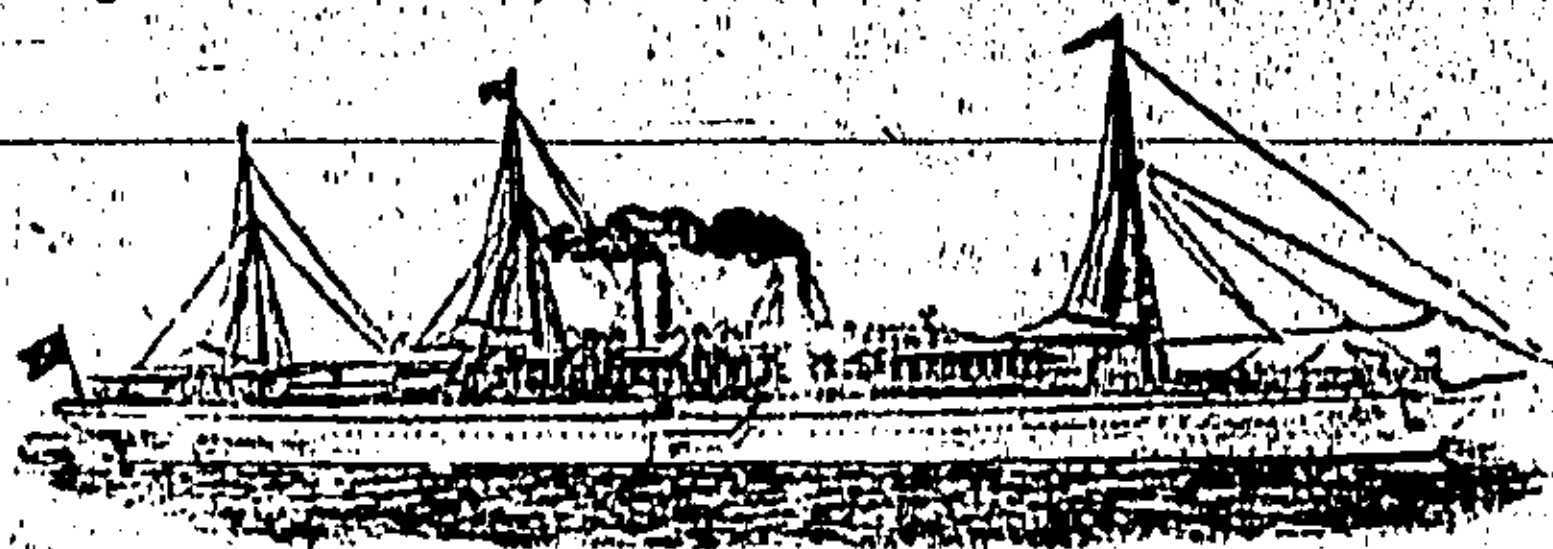
Hongkong, 12th December, 1927.

[14]



Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).  
K.M.S. Tons LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER  
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000 THURSDAY, Jan. 16th Feb. 3rd  
"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.  
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C. and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York 271.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence 40. Via New York 42.

First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Paddar Street and Praya.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On  
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU & CHEFOO, LIAO-SHING, SATURDAY, 21st Dec., Noon.  
SANDAKAN, MAUSANG, MONDAY, 23rd Dec., 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO, KHONGSANG, MONDAY, 23rd Dec., 4 P.M.  
MANILA, PUENSANG, FRIDAY, 27th Dec., 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, POORSANG, SATURDAY, 28th Dec., 3 P.M.  
& MOI, TUESDAY, 31st Dec., 3 P.M.  
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, LIAO-SANG, TUESDAY, 7th Jan., 3 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	Single	Return
Penang	85	130
Calcutta	165	250

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, via Chioh-Wan-Tau, and Yangtze River.

‡ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporas, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	21st Dec., daylight.
SHANGHAI	"PAKHOI"	22nd " " Noon.
HONGKONG	"YUNNAN"	23rd " " 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"CHIHU"	24th " " daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	24th " " 4 P.M.
NINGPO	"LIANGHONG"	24th " " " "
SHANGHAI	"SEAOHSING"	25th " " " "
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKANG"	27th " " " "
SHANGHAI	"YUOHOW"	28th " " " "
MANILA	"TEAN"	31st " " " "
SHANGHAI	"KUEKIANG"	31st " " " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"TAIYUAN"	1st Jan., " "
CEBU & ILOILO	"KATFONG"	3rd " " " "
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"OLINTU"	9th " " " "

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unvalued table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1907.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon and cabins—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 21st Dec., 1907
TAIPIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 28th Dec., 1907

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1907.

CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MANILA CARNIVAL.

A CARNIVAL is to be held in MANILA under Government auspices during the week commencing 3rd FEBRUARY, 1908. As an inducement to Hongkong residents to patronize this important event, besides enjoying a holiday of reasonable length, we have decided to dispatch our steamer "RUBI" on FRIDAY, 31st January, in the evening instead of at Noon on Saturday. The steamer will therefore reach Manila early on Monday morning, and in order that the full week's festivities may be enjoyed we shall not dispatch the steamer from Manila until SUNDAY morning, 9th February, at Daylight. Steamer will reach Hongkong again on the afternoon of Tuesday, 11th February.

We have arranged a Special Fare for this Round Trip of \$50, and we shall allow passengers to remain on board during the stay in Manila for \$10 per day inclusive. We trust to secure sufficient passengers to justify our having offered this inducement.

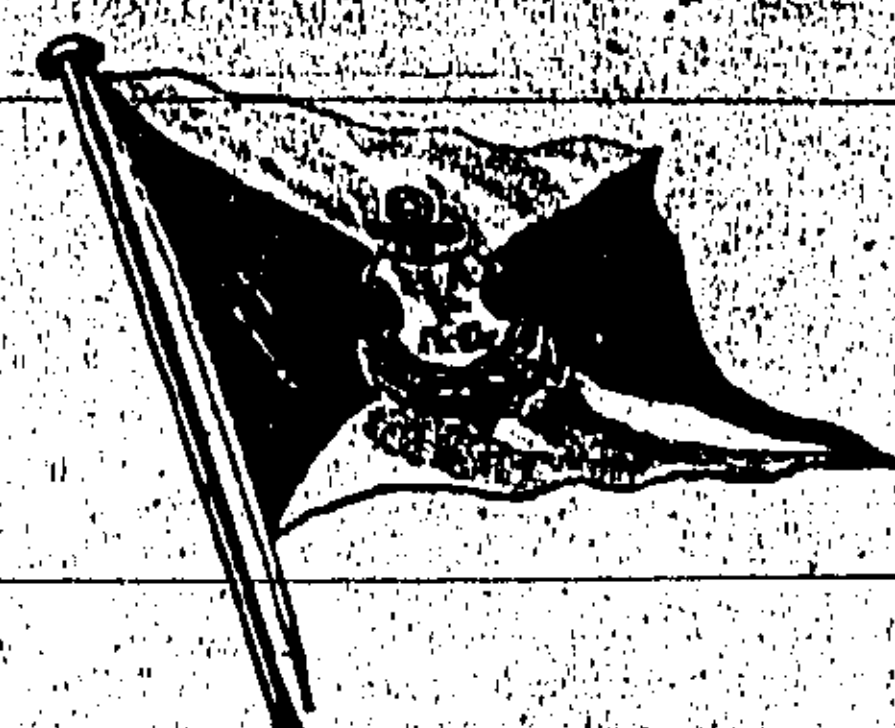
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



167 Ocean Steamers.

with  
916,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA—HAMBURG—HOHENSTAUFEN—SILESIA—SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewards carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

HAMBURG ..... 21st Dec.  
RHENANIA ..... 21st Jan., 1908  
HOHENSTAUFEN ..... 22nd Feb., 1908

Homeward.

SCANDIA ..... 9th Jan., 1908  
HAMBURG ..... 30th Jan., 1908  
RHENANIA ..... 26th Feb., 1908  
HOHENSTAUFEN ..... 25th March, 1908

Hongkong, 14th December, 1907.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship

To sail

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1907.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND

IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS

(KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With liberty to call at HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ.

Steamers Tons To sail

KATHERINE PARK\* 5,000 SATURDAY,

28th inst., Noon.

KABATO MARU\* 6,100 Sometime in

March, 1908.

\* Taking Freight and Passengers to other E. and W. Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA,  
Manager,  
Yok Building.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1907.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM"

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1907.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unparalleled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.  
Meals .....\$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON & CO., LD.  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., LD.

No. 1, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 20th Dec., 1907.

Consigners.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN  
"IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MANILA,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st of December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st of December, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 25th of December, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1907.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLARG,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th instant, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1907.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PATANI"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd of December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd of December, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 27th of December, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1907.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PAIKZEITEL FRIEDRICH,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY, the 17th of December, at Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th of December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th of December, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 28th of December, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1907.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY.

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of

HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE

LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.

all of the best quality.

Also

SWATOW BEST PEWTERWARE.

CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE LACES.

All from the best French patterns.

HONGKONG AND SWATOW.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1907.

Intimations.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,  
5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NOW SHOWING—

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FRENCH DOLLS and TOYS,

PERFUMERY,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS,

FOOTBALLS, &c. &c.

Also

The Best FRENCH CONFECTIONERY

and LIQUERS.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1907.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.



**HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES**

BUTCHER MEAT.		Cent.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa ½		2
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk .....	"	2
" Roast—Shiu " .....	"	2
" Breast—Ngau Lam .....	"	1
" Soup, Tong Yuk .....	"	1
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa .....	"	2
" Sides—Ngau Lau .....	"	3
" Sausages,—Ngau Yuk Ching .....	"	2
" Bullock's Brains—, Know..... per set	"	1
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li..... each	"	1
" " corned—Ham Ngau Li..... "	"	5
" Head—Ngau Tau .....	"	8
" Heart—Ngau Sum .....	"	8
" Hump, Salt— Ngau Kin..... per lb	"	2
" Feet—Ngau Keok .....	"	2

FRUITS.	
Almond—Hung Yan.....	20
Apples, (California)—Kam San ling	
Ko.....	25

Chestnuts, Chinese—Poong Lue.....	10
Carambola—Yeung Tou .....	—
Coconuts—Yeh Tsz .....	10
Grapes—Sin Tai Tsz.....	28
Lemons, China—Ning Moong.....	7
Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong.....	7

Tail—Ngau Mei .....

" Liver—Ngau Con .....	1
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To .....	1
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tai-keok .....	set
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat .....	1.0
" Leg—Yeung Pei .....	2
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau .....	2
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong .....	2
Brains—Chi Know .....	per sei
Feet—Chi Keok .....	1

" Head-Chi Tau .....

" Heart—Chi Sum .....	each	1
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu .....	pair	1
" Liver—Chi Kon .....	lb	3
Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat .....	"	3
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk .....	"	2
" Leg—Chu Pei .....	"	2
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau .....	"	2
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau		
Keok .....	set	5
" Heart—Yeung Sum .....	each	1
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu .....	"	1
" Liver—Yeung Con .....	lb	2
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai ..		2
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau .....	"	2
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau .....	"	2
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk .....	"	2
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong ..	"	2

VEGETABLES, &c.  
Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung Hoi Ah

Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moan, Pin	
Tau .....	9
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi	
Pin Tau .....	9
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi.....	4
Beans, Long—Tau Kok .....	

*Journal of Management Studies*, 19(1), 67-80.

**POULTRY.**

Chicken—Kai Chai .....	Do
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai .....	„
Ducks—Ap .....	„
Doves—Pan Kau .....	each
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan .....	per doz.
Fowls, Canton—Kai .....	Do
„ Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai .....	„
Geese—Ngo .....	„
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye	
„ Ngo .....	pair \$
Musk Deer—Wong Keng .....	each
Hare—Tu Chai .....	„
Partridge—Che Khoo .....	„

Beet Root—Hung Choi (24)..... each 2  
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker ..... 4  
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker ..... 4  
Brassica—Pak Choi..... 2  
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun ..... 2  
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy..... 2

Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi .....	6
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun .....	2
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi Fa .....	14
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh	

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup ..... each

Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup ..	
Quail—Um Chuen .....	dozen
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk .....	dozen
Snipe—Sa Chui .....	each
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung ...	per lb
Hen—Na .....	Na
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sai Ap .....	pair
Teal, Shanghai, Sai Ap Chai .....	pair

Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa  
Carrots—Kam Shun .....  
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy .....  
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi .....  
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi...

"	Red—Hung Fa	"	.....	12
"	Green—Cheng Lat Chiu	.....	12	
	Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu		—	
	Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	.....	1	
	Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	.....	1	
	Gardic—Suan Tau	.....	1	

Ap .....per pair

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu .....	10
Bream—Bin Yu .....	11
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu ..	11
Carp—Li Yu .....	12
Catfish—Chik Yu .....	11
Codfish—Mun Yu .....	11
Crabs—Hai .....	12
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu .....	12
Dab—Sa Mang Yu .....	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lun .....	11
Doe Fish—T'at To Sa .....	11

Ginger, young—Sun 1½ Keung .....	1½
" " old—Lo Keung .....	6
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan ..	20
Indian Corn—Suk Mai .....	—
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi .....	—
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai .....	—

Musk Melon .....  
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Kho.....  
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau ...  
" Green—Sang Chung.....  
" Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau

.. Fresh water—Tam Sui Yn .....

21	Yellow-Wong Sin	.....	21
	Frog-Tien Kai	.....	21
	Garoupa-Sek Pan	.....	21
	Gudgeon-Pak Kuo-Yu	.....	21
	Herrings-Tsao Pak	.....	21
	Halibut-Cheung Kwan Yu	.....	21
	Labrus-Wong Fa Yu	.....	21
	Loach-Wu Yu	.....	21
	Lobsters-Lung Ha	.....	21
	Mackerel-Chi Yu	.....	21
	Monk Fish-Mon Yu	.....	21
	Mullet-Chi Yu	.....	21

Okroes—Mo Ker .....	—
Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai .....	6
Grados Pca .....	—
Green Peas—Cheng Tau .....	—
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu .....	—
Shan-sha—Shau Hui Shu .....	—

	Tsai	.....
"	Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai	...
"	American—Fa Ki	" " ...
"	Foochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tsai	
"	Macao—Oh Moon	" "
	Pumpkin—Toong Kwa	.....

Parrotfish--Kai Kung Yu

Peich—Tau Loo ..... 11  
Pike—Fa Pau Poong ..... 11  
Pine—Fan Yu ..... 11  
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong..... 11  
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong..... 11  
Prawns—Ming Ha ..... 11  
Ray—Pei Fa Sa ..... 11  
Rock Fish—Sok Kan Kung..... 11  
Roach—Chan Yu ..... 11  
Salmon, (Crisp), fresh water—Ma Yu ..... 11  
Sardines—Lap Hark An..... 11

Rhubarb.....  
Shalots—Con Chung Tau.....  
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Ohoi.....  
Spinach—Yin Choi.....  
Tomatoes—Fan Ker.....

Turnips, Pun-ti (Long).....	Low Pak .....
" English.....	Yeung Low Pak, piece
Vegetable Marrow.....	Chit Kwa .....
Water Cresses.....	Sai Yeung Choi .....
" Caltrop.....	Lan Kok, .....
" Lili Root.....	Lia Ngan .....

4-14-79 YD:WV 224-1349

100

Yams—Tai Ssu.....  
Sage..... per bundle  
C. W. BRETT,  
Inspector.  
The prices necessarily vary from day to day

**G. A. WOODCOCK,**  
**Secretary, Cashmere Board.**



